NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE

JUNE, 1952

CAROLINA 4-H'ers IN CHICKEN FEED TOGS

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The "FARMER'S"

Editorial Page

To Men On Mainstreet

Many people in North Carolina think of rural electrification only in terms of the benefits it has brought to the modern dirt farmer—of the changes it has made in his standard of living and his way of life. Those people are only half right. Sure, cooperative electricity centers around the farmer; he is properly helped most because his needs are the sole reason for the program's existence.

But you merchants and businessmen are on the receiving end too. 147,000 rural homes in North Carolina are now being served by electric cooperatives. Co-op managers are in general agreement that the homes average at least a $500 investment in electrical equipment—that amounts to a whopping $74,500,000. Most of this amount has been spent in the last ten years—and it has been spent, Mr. Businessman, in your town and in your store.

Maybe you aren't in the appliance business; maybe you're in furniture, or hardware, or dry goods. Take a ride sometime through a community that has had electricity for a few years. Look at the homes, the barns, the people themselves. Some of the things that go into their better standard of living came from your store. There was no market for those goods before an electric co-op was formed in your area.

Your local [illegible] good long look find out club donates anything, directly or indirectly, to such organizations as the National Tax Equality Association. The latter is a high pressure lobbying organization in Washington, highly subsidized by commercial power companies, that supposedly represents the interests of small business. For years it has tried to influence legislation aimed at taxing co-op profits that do not exist.

After you take your look, Mr. Businessman, ask yourself where your real best interests lie.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

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Washington Report

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

While the Idaho Power Company pleaded last month before the House Interior Committee against government "interference" in its proposed building of Hells Canyon Dam, a commercial utility in California was saying just the opposite.

Pacific Gas & Electric of California, which has been as obstructionist to REA-financed co-ops as any major utility and which has forced several co-ops out of business, was represented by its president James B. Black, at a recent meeting of financiers in San Francisco. Black said that the threat of Federal power projects to private utilities has been over-emphasized. "There is no occasion under present Congressional policy to have misgivings as to the ability of private utilities to survive and expand," he said.

Attempts by witnesses to discredit the House Committee hearings on Hells Canyon Dam were speedily answered by Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (Wash.). "I deem it my duty," declared Mitchell, "to advise the members (of Congress) of efforts to discredit this project by false or misleading statements presented to the committee." He referred to one expert, Holland Houston, Washington engineer who discounted Hells Canyon Dam and flood control. Houston implied that the storage at Hells Canyon would have no effect on future floods. However, the Army Corps of Engineers estimated Hells Canyon, if it had been in operation in the 1948 Columbia stage at Vancouver by nine inches which would have saved untold damage.

Mitchell stated that the Snake River is one of the Columbia's three largest tributaries and is of great importance to three states—Washington, Oregon and Idaho. It is a definite part of the great Columbia water system, He objected to the idea that it is an isolated river with little relation to the Columbia. He says that the Columbia power program has been developed to a point where only 10% of its potential is producing electrical power. And a third of this total potential must come from the Snake River.

Farmers, through their farm co-ops in the 17 western states, are looking to the Snake River for the development of low-cost power in Hells Canyon Dam for high-concentrate fertilizer. This area contains 60% of the country's supply of the phosphate rock and is almost completely underdeveloped. Two large farm co-ops, Pacific Northwest Supply Cooperative of Washington and Central Farmers Fertilizer Company of Illinois, have testified that they plan at least two new electric furnace phosphorous fertilizer plants in southeastern Idaho. They have also said that they cannot get started at the power rates proposed by the private power companies.

Experts state that tax payments on income and real property from the new employment and industrial development would be more than the Idaho Power Company and its power users would pay.

House Interior Committee plans further hearings on Hells Canyon Dam, June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

* * *

In a Washington courtroom several weeks ago, Judge Charles McLaughlin, U. S. District Court, cooled off the ten Missouri elec-

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From Marshall To Morehead

By Jerry Anderson

It's all over now but the shouting and even that is subsiding a little . . . but while it lasted the governor's race was real interesting to watch from Raleigh. During the last week of the campaign rural electrification became *the* major issue as both candidates rushed to put their record and promises on the line. Heated arguments as to who was not for this program were fought out in the Raleigh Newspapers.

Our first inkling of what was to happen came when publicity men from each camp made hurried calls one day for extra copies of the May issue of the Carolina Farmer (which carried paid political ads for each candidate). The Olive organization offered what it called documented proof that Umstead, during his career as congressman, voted for legislation to kill REA.

Umstead took the air May 27 to say that such statements were "half truths, deceitful insinuations, and distortions of fact that have been paraded before the people of North Carolina in an effort to deceive them." Those familiar with his record, he said, knew he had supported REA. Olive shot back that in May, 1938, Umstead voted against an amendment to make $100 million a year available to REA for loans to cooperatives.

From the sidelines it looked like a draw. [illegible] the bickering brought out strong [illegible] by both candidates that they intended to support the REA programs if elected. With reasonable assurances that these promises will be kept, it looks as if farmers have won another round in their fight against monoply control of utilities.

* * * *

Capital City newspapers chose up sides and had a field day with President Truman's remark to the Electric Consumer's Conference which we report on page 3. The News and Observer said editorially on May 28 that every citizen within the area to be served by Buggs Island power should read the column it carried that day by Thomas L. Stokes.

Stokes had a lot to say about the speech and he said it well. The private power drive against government transmission lines has, he said, two objectives: one is to kill the preference clause under which co-ops and municipals get first call on government power; the other is to prevent the building of government transmission lines to take the power to such groups. They are spending millions of dollars, he said, to hurl the charge of socialism at attempts to build such lines.

Stokes quoted Senator Lester Hill (D. Ala.) in answer to the "socialism" charges: "They (private power) are after one thing and one thing alone—the cheap power generated with your money. They say it is free enterprise for them to have it and socialism for you to have it. Of course, it is neither; and they know it.

Not to be outdone, the *Raleigh Times* came out with an editorial that evening ridiculing the President's remarks. *The Times* used two Carolina Power and Light Company ads to prove that C.P.&L., at least, turns out ads that express only such noble sentiments as a man changing the course of history by burning the midnight oil and

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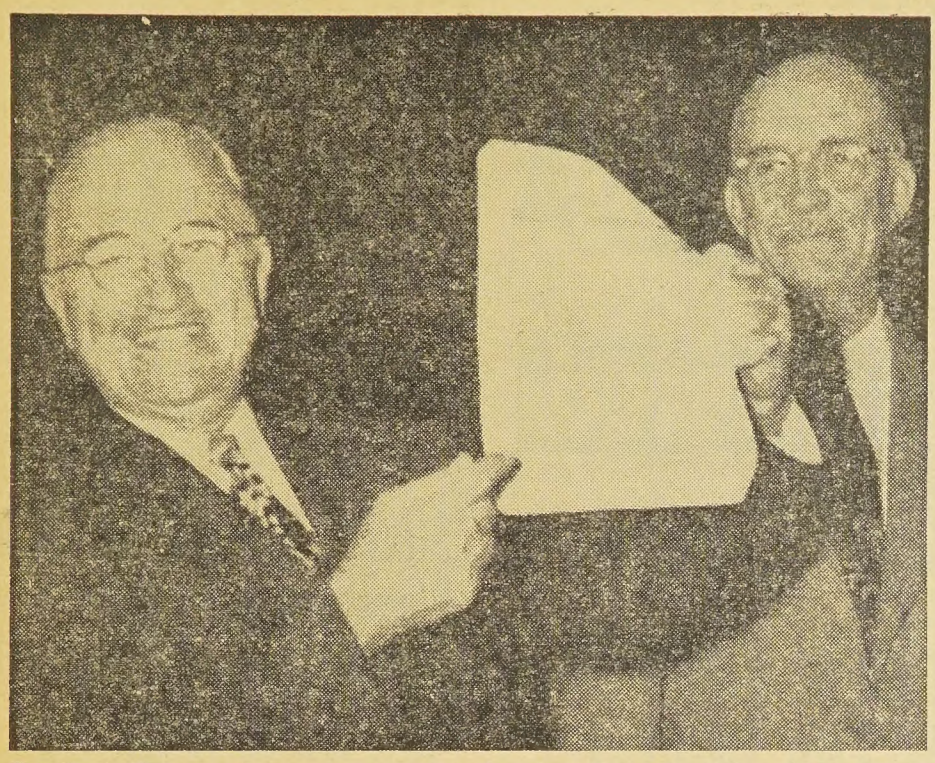
Truman Lashes Utility Advertising

Tells Electric Conference He May Ask Attorney General To Investigate



President Truman shows newsmen sample of utility advertising—"Government Honeymoon at Niagara Falls." Such ads may violate Corrupt Practice Act.

"The power resources belong to the people of America and not to anybody else," President Harry S. Truman told an overflow crowd of 520 delegates from 38 states at the Electric Consumers Conference held in Washington, May 26-27.

The conference called to unite farm, labor and civic groups behind the program for a prompt development of the nation's power resources and the safeguarding of its benefits, heard the President give one of his famous "give 'em hell" speeches. Truman promised to take the power issue to the people this year in his whistle stop campaign, and also suggested he would ask the new Attorney General to investigate violations of the Corrupt Practices Act by power companies charging off "many millions of dollars" in advertising from their income taxes.

NRECA is Sponsor

Sponsors of the conference included: the Cooperative League of the USA, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the National Farmers Union, the CIO, the International Association of Machinists, AF of L, the United Auto Workers — CIO, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers — CIO, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the United Steelworkers, the Textile Workers Union—CIO, the Public Affairs Institute, the American Public Power Association, the Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, the Judson King Foundation and the Northwestern and Eastern associations of rural electric cooperatives.

(Continued on Page 15)

REA Reorganized; Phones Get Emphasis

In a move aimed at pumping new life into the slow moving telephone program, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard has announced a sweeping reorganization of the agency to be effective July 1.

The change will increase the telephone staff by 50 per cent at the expense of the distribution phase of the rural electric program. The generation and transmission staff of REA will not be affected.

The telephone program, faltering since the program started two years ago because Congress added it to REA duties without any substantial allocation for administration, is expected to move forward under the changes. In most cases the lack of adequate personnel to determine the feasibility of loans, and the staff to actually process the loans has slowed allocation of funds to a dribble.

Personnel Switched

The distribution phase of the REA program, under which all Carolina electric co-ops are concerned, will undergo radical adjustment with up to 40 per cent decreases in staff personnel. The 10 sectional offices are being reduced to five, with North Carolina in the northeastern area under the direction of John W. Asher, former personnel chief of REA.

Asher will direct all phases of the loan program in this area with the assistance of field specialists. His office will be in Washington.

Sanford's Moretz New Head Of Tarheel Electric Association

Clayton Moretz, Manager of Central Electric Membership Corporation in Sanford, was elected president of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association at the May meeting of the statewide organization of REA-financed cooperatives.

Moretz, who will serve one year, succeeds R. R. Edwards of Dunn. D. M. Robinson, Marshall, is the new vice-president of Tarheel and W. C. Carlton, Morehead City, is secretreasurer.

MORETZ

Efforts were made at the meeting to widen the search for an executive manager for Tarheel. A committee to consider applicants was set up, consisting of C. E. Viverette, of Lenoir, J. C. Jones of Mocksville, Earl Hayworth of Monroe and L. P. Beverage of Burgaw.

Moretz expressed his hope that the committee will be able to fill the important manager's post in the next few months.

Resolutions Adopted.

Noting the scheduled reorganization of REA, the managers adopted resolutions praising the work of federal personnel who will no longer be working in this region.

A number of speakers who were invited to address the conference made interesting and informative talks. F. S. Sloan, State College, discussed "North Carolina Accepts the Challenge"—a program which proposes to unite the general aims of all agricultural agencies in the state. Dan Teare, of the REA staff, discussed cooperative power use programs.

The next meeting of the Tarheel Association will be at Atlantic Beach, August 20 and 21.

Old Town Gets Phone Loan

REA announced last month that the Old Town Telephone System, Inc., Winston Salem, will get $250,000 of REA telephone funds to expand and improve rural phone service in Forsythe and Stokes Counties. The borrower now provides dial service to 799 subscribers in Lewisville, Stanleyville, Old Town and King townships, and a toll board at Rural Hall Township. The new facilities will be built within the same territory.

The loan will be used to bring service to an additional 400 subscribers and provide for service to an ultimate 1,800. The system will consist of 000 miles of line and 4 dial offices. The dial office at Stanleyville will be retired, and this area will be served from the Rural Hall exchange.

As part of the expansion program, the toll charge between Winston-Salem and the Old Town

(Continued on Page 14)

Edgecombe-Martin Reduces Rates

Members of the Edgecombe-Martin Electric Membership Corporation will receive a rate reduction of approximately 13 per cent of the previous rate according to a statement by J. W. Eubanks, president of the Tarboro co-op. The rate goes into effect June 1.

Eubanks highly praised the cooperative's members and attributed much of the organization's growth and success to the resourcefulness and spirit of cooperation shown by the members. He said the reduction is somewhat remarkable in that it comes at a time of spiralling costs of operation. He noted, too, that the reduction will make Edgecombe-Martin rates equal those of other electric co-ops in the state.

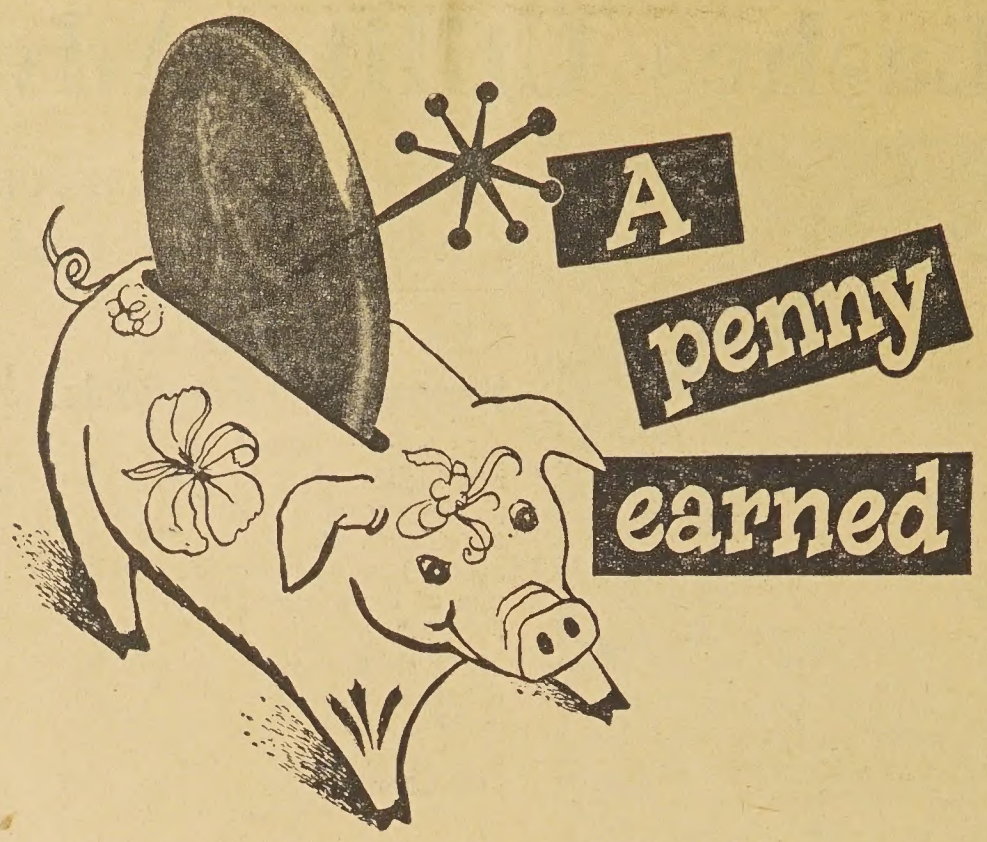
Edgecombe-Martin is one of the oldest REA-financed cooperatives in the nation, and is the oldest in this state. Today the co-op serves almost 4000 members in Edgecombe, Martin, Nash, Pitt, Halifax, Beaufort, Bertie and Wilson Counties.

Eubanks expressed the hope of the co-op's board of directors that this reduction will encourage a wider use of electricity as a method of meeting the 1952 farm production goals of the area served by the cooperative.

Quote Of The Month

On May 27, 1952, Senator Smith's Secretary Said To N. C. Co-op Managers—

"DON'T EXPECT ANY SYMPATHY FOR PUBLIC POWER FROM THIS OFFICE"



Co-ops Want Only The Money Their Kilowatt-Hours Earn— If Your Bill Is Higher Than You Think It Should Be—There Is Some Reason—See If You Can Find It Here . . .

Fast Meter?

Very unlikely. Your meter is a precision instrument with a jeweled movement. It has the accuracy of a fine watch and was thoroughly tested before it was installed. Year after year it will perform dependably, measuring only the current passing through it. Most of the meters that are tested in the field register correctly.

A meter, however, **can** be wrong. Lightning surges, among other things, can reduce its accuracy; when a meter has been damaged, however, it may register slow instead of fast. Most co-ops have a routine meter-testing policy; usually they require a nominal deposit of something like $2. If the meter is fast, they return the money and adjust previous bills; if the meter is correct, they keep the deposit to help pay the cost of the test.

You May Be Using More Power

This is usually the case. Maybe you have a new piece of equipment; maybe you had a heavier load on your refrigerator; maybe you washed and ironed more, or used more hot water. Think back—you may have forgotten some minor uses of electricity that were important and time-saving at the time.

You May Be Wasting Power

This is another leading cause of high bills. Are you careless with electricity? In some homes, the radio plays continually, whether anyone is listening or not. Some people leave lights burning all over the house, though all the family may be gathered in one room. Some people heat water on an electric range. This is impractical and expensive. Some people even use the oven of the range to heat the kitchen.

Again, think back. Are you sure someone in your family did not leave a light burning all night, or forget to turn off a unit on the range? Be sure you **know** your equipment and thoroughly understand how to use it economically.

Defective Equipment

Sometime you buy a "bad" automobile. In spite of everything you do, it drinks gasoline and oil. Your neighbor may have a car just like it and get twenty miles to the gallon. Somehow, so far as fuel is concerned, you have a "lemon."

Electric appliances run on fuel, too. The fuel is electricity. Sometimes, for one reason or another, one refrigerator will burn considerably more kilowatt-hours than another just like it. Proper servicing will sometimes remedy this situation.

Bad wiring can also cause high bills. Sometimes a ground occurs in the wiring system that allows current to "leak" and the leak is measured on your meter, since it happens inside your house. If you iron, or run appliances, out of a ceiling outlet, expect a higher bill.

Meter Reading

If you fail to read your meter, or if the co-op receives your card too late to bill, the billing clerks estimate your consumption and bill you according to the estimate. When they do get a correct reading your bill is adjusted. If you fail to read your meter for several months the final adjustment may be high and may confuse you.

Co-ops Can Make Mistakes

Your co-op does not claim to be perfect. Each month it handles thousands of bills (plus the meter reading cards) and it is only human that a few mistakes will be made. When one shows up on your bill, remember that the co-op is just as anxious to clear it up as you are.

Tips—For Lower Bills

1. Do not waste power—use all you need but need all you use.
2. Be sure your wiring is adequate and in good condition.
3. Keep appliances in good repair and use them correctly.

State 4-H Week Plans Announced

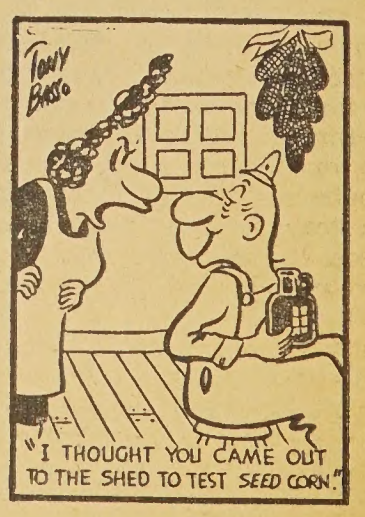
Delegates from 4-H Clubs all over the State will gather in Raleigh July 21-26 for State 4-H Club Week. According to State Leader L. R. Harrill of State College Extension Service, the theme this year will be "Serving as Loyal Citizens through 4-H."

All boys and girls will wear the regulation 4-H Club uniform during the entire week.

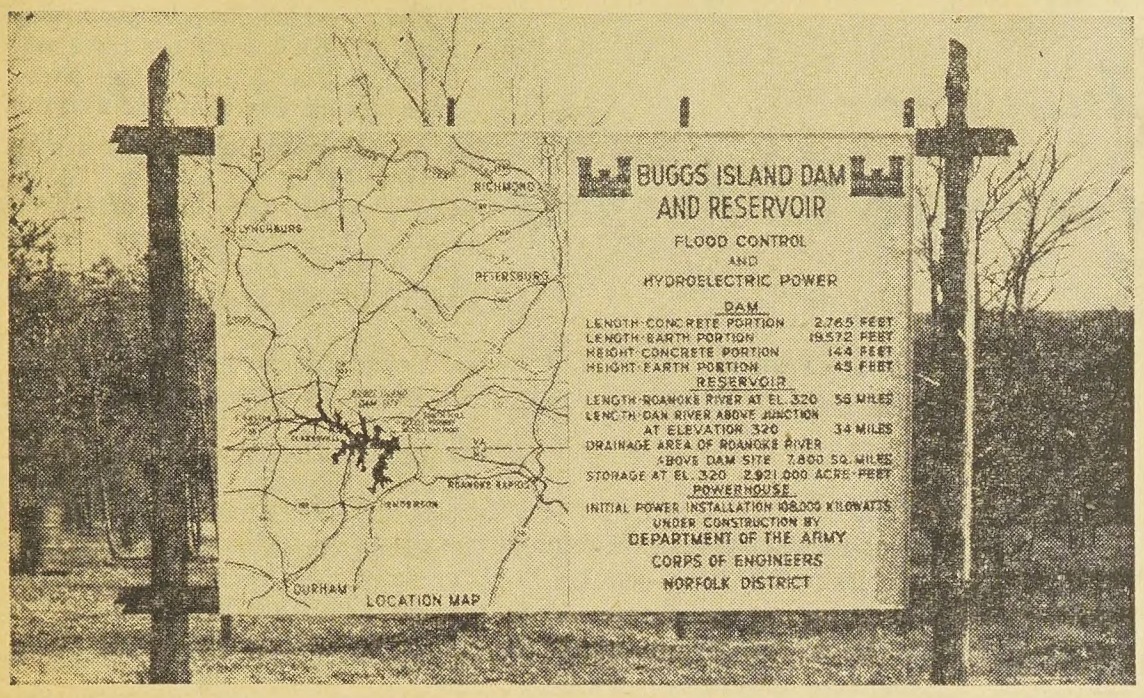
The week's program will include talks by well-known speakers, an outdoor box supper, a visit to the State Capitol and Governor's Mansion, talent shows, and other activities. A state dress revue will be presented with Iredell County in charge, and Guilford County will be in charge of the State health pageant. In the evening, folk dancing and games will be held in Riddick Stadium along with the closing candlelighting ceremony.

A fellowship party will be held this year for the first time. A large motor manufacturing corporation will present a scientific show, "Preview of Progress," covering topics ranging from model jet planes to controlling the sun's energy. Mrs. Ann Livingston of the National Recreation Association will teach a class in recreation for a limited number of delegates.

During the week, one afternoon will be devoted to demonstrations by members of the State College faculty and the agricultural extension staff. Demonstrations by 4-H members include "4-H in Action," by Edgecombe County; "Citizenship," by Pamlico County; "Music Appreciation," and "Everyday Courtesies,' by Randolph County



Hearings Over, Senate Committee Ponders; Meanwhile, Eastern Carolina Stands At The



Bugg's Island Crossroads

The long-deadlocked dispute over whether the Government or private power companies will market power generated at the huge, government-owned Kerr Dam (Buggs Island) came to a head last month when L. P. Beverage, president of the Eastern North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, and 53 other managers and directors from this state faced L. V. Sutton, president of Carolina Power and Light Company, be-

BEVERAGE

fore the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

At issue was the Southeastern Power Administration's request for $470,000 to begin construction of a transmission line from the Kerr project to Eastern North Carolina where ten municipalities and thirteen rural electric cooperatives have made application to SEPA for power.

This transmission proposal has received violent opposition from the profit power companies of the state and, amazing as it may seem to the farmers affected, from Senators Hoey and Smith and Representative Barden.

The Co-op Position

Tar electric co-ops, representing 147,000 farm families, strongly favor the SEPA plan of building a government line from Buggs Island to Kinston—interconnecting enroute with municipal and private steam plants at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Kinston *(Carolina Farmer,* February, 1952).

Such a line would give the eastern co-ops a dependable source of low-cost power and would insure the protection of their rights as preferred customers of power generated at government expense. This preference clause in the Flood Control Act specifies that non-profit groups have first call on such power.

In his testimony before the Senate group, Beverage said: "Without transmission lines or some wheeling contract, government has put itself in this position; it has invested the taxpayers' money in a factory to produce a product with no means of transporting the goods to the market, narrowing their market down to one customer who by chance is in the area and therefore in a position to dictate the purchase price."

Power Could Be Wheeled

The "wheeling" arrangement mentioned by Beverage has been adopted in other sections of the country to resolve similar disputes over whether the government or private utilities would build transmission lines to carry power from government dams to the load centers of preferred customers.

Under such agreements the private companies take government power at the dams and integrate it with steam power in their own system; then they deliver power to the co-op load centers. The contract specifies that such power is being delivered for and on account of the government. In effect, the co-ops receive the power from the government, at government rates, and pay the private companies for wheeling it.

These companies stand to benefit even more than the co-ops from a fair wheeling agreement. As Beverage told the committee, steam generating capacity costs approximately $25 per year, per kilowatt; the government offers hydro capacity from Buggs Island at $10.80 per year for each kilowatt—thus, for each kw of hydro capacity which the power companies obtain from the government for $10.80, they can eliminate $25 of alternate cost for equivalent steam.

With approximately 200,000 kw of capacity available from Buggs Island, this could mean as much as $2,800,000 annually in net profits to the power companies.

In exchange for this, they are asked to wheel and firm up this government power, receiving adequate compensation in addition to the above profits—and still no progress has been made.

Promises Made In 1951

In a hearing before the same Senate committee on May 23, 1951, Carolina Power and Light Company's L. V. Sutton told Senator Hayden that he would be glad to work out such a wheeling arrangement. Taking this assurance in good faith, the cooperatives began long negotiations with the power companies and finally signed a contract specifying that the wheeling of government power over C.P.&L. lines would be given full consideration.

During the negotiations which preceded this contract, the officials of the power company were asked several times the specific question, "Will your company wheel government power to government customers for, and on account of, the government?"

No affirmative answer was ever given to the question. The reason was apparent at last month's hearings.

Charles W. Leavy, Acting Administrator of SEPA, testified that the power companies had insisted that they be allowed to buy Buggs Island power at the site and resell it to the co-ops, who would remain customers of the companies. This, Leavy said, was no wheeling arrangement at all and would be inconsistent with the laws established by Congress for the marketing of government power.

Cites Virginia case

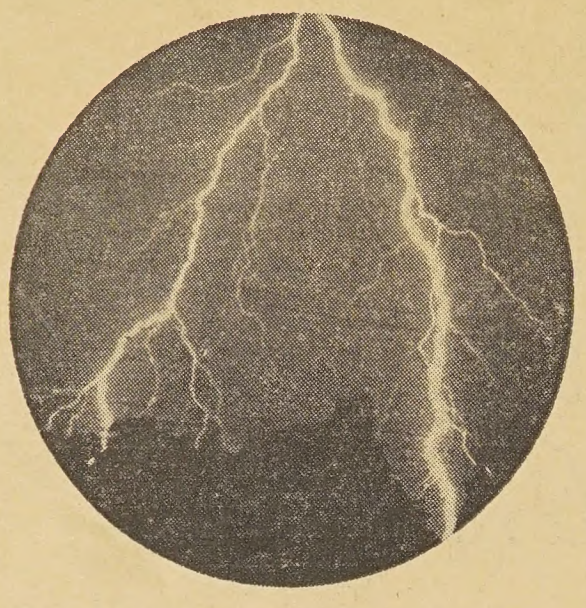
Leavy referred the committee to an agreement reached between SEPA and the Virginia Electric Power Company for marketing Buggs Island power in Virginia. Under this contract, he said, VEPCO will be paid a fair price for the use of its transmission facilities and for steam power to be furnished to firm the hydro output. In this case the company does not thrust itself into a middleman's position between the government and preferred customers.

This Virginia contract was not negotiated easily. VEPCO steadfastly refused to enter such an agreement until Congress tired of dilly-dallying, appropriated money to build a transmission line to Langley Field. Under pressure, VEPCO then came to terms and agreed to a fair contract.

This has also been the pattern in the Southwest; private companies agree to negotiate wheeling contracts and then make unreasonable demands that stymie any agreement. When Congress appropriates money for government-owned transmission lines in such cases, the private companies quickly sign contracts and the funds are not spent.

The co-ops of North Carolina firmly believe that no fair method of getting Buggs Island power to their load centers will be negotiated until Congress makes similar appropriations for the Kinston line. As Beverage pointed out in his testimony, all the co-ops have to show for the power company promises to the subcommittee last year is one more year of delay.

"The rural electric cooperatives of North Carolina ask for no government subsidation; but they do ask that they be permitted the right to claim that to which they are entitled—power from government dams at the lowest price consistent with sound business principles."—L. P. Beverage



Lightning - - -

And What To Do About It

By Dick Hughes, System Engineer
French Broad EMC

With the arrival of summer co-op engineers and servicemen are preparing for their annual battle with one of nature's most spectacular and most destructive forces —lightning.

Long stretches of copper wire through the countryside are perfect targets for this strange phenomenon and despite a variety of control devices, lightning manages to do considerable damage each summer. Electric wires running into homes increase the chance of damage to the farmer's property. Every precuation should be taken to minimize this danger.

What lightning is

Before we discuss the control of lightning, perhaps we should first understand just what it is. Lightning is pure electricity and has been furnished constantly since the beginning of time. For thousands of years, however, no one knew what it was. Ben Franklin, the old statesman, proved it to be electricity by flying a kite in a storm (it is still something of a miracle that he was not killed in this experiment).

HUGHES

While experts are not agreed on the exact process by which lightning is generated in the clouds, it is generally understood that a charge is gradually built up in clouds until the voltage to ground becomes great enough to break down the electrical resistance of the air (usually at least 5 million volts), at which time the charge passes to the ground by the easiest path. The strokes take place rapidly, with one rarely lasting longer than one-tenth of a second.

A lightning stroke contains a lot of power: enough to melt sand into glass, split trees, or burn wires. Lightning is one of the co-op's natural enemies because the poles on the system are higher than the surrounding land, and, because the wires are good conductors of electricity, it strikes the power system very often. This causes service interruptions and damage to the equipment making up the line.

Why Lightning Strikes Objects

As we have said, lightning striking downward from a cloud will take the easiest path to ground. Many objects, such as trees, hills, poles, buildings and even cattle and people, are better conductors of electricity than the air. Therefore, lightning will strike them and go through them to the ground because the path is easier. When this happens, we refer to the object as being "struck" by lightning.

When lightning strikes the power line, it may run for miles before being completey grounded, even though every pole is grounded and the line is equipped with arresters. Sometimes a part of this charge enters the homes served by the line and blows light bulbs, radio tubes, etc.

You Can Improve Grounds

If a member has continual trouble with lightning it is usually because the ground it not good enough; or, it may be that the power line at that particular place is not grounded well enough. You will be wise to check your house ground carefully. In most cases it consists of a rod driven into the soil about two feet from the building, near the meter or service entrance. Sometimes the soil is rocky or of a composition that does not lend itself to a good ground.

In such cases it sometimes helps to dig the soil from around the rod to a depth of two feet and pour in 5 to 10 pounds of salt. If you do this, however, be sure the rod and clamps are copper, since salt will damage other metals. Replace the soil around the rod.

Another way of improving the effectiveness of the ground is to connect the wire leading to the ground rod with the house water system. This can be done with a connector, length of copper wire (No. 6, solid) and water pipe ground clamp. (see illustration).

Lightning Arresters Help

On our co-op we recommend the use of secondary house lightning arresters when they can be installed at a reasonable price. Your local electrician should be able to install one for five or six dollars. These arrestors certainly do no harm, and might save a valuable piece of equipment.

If you live in a bad lightning area and nothing seems to help, contact your local co-op and ask their engineer to come out and help you find a solution. There are other methods of grounding that are too technical for this discussion.

Other Suggestions

People always ask me whether to throw the master switch and cut off all the power during a thunderstorm. I doubt that this will help; if a lightning surge is heavy enough to enter the house at all, it will enter whether this switch is thrown or not.

Others ask about unplugging appliances. I hedge somewhat on this. I have known of very few appliances that were damaged in a home, but certainly those would not have been damaged if they had been unplugged. Radio and television sets, since they operate on very sensitive tubes, should definitely be unplugged — they damage easily.

Over Million Trees Planted By 4-H'ers

For the third straight year, Tar Heel 4-H Club members have set out more than a million tree seedlings during one planting season.

According to John E. Ford, assistant extension forester, State College, 1,015 club boys and girls planted 1,214,250 seedlings during the 1951-52 season. This compares with 1,163,825 seedlings set out by 1,241 club members in 1950-51.

Union County led the State in number of trees planted by 4-H'ers, with a total of 73,500. Alleghany County was second with 72,700, Haywood third with 67,-000, and Stokes fourth with 50.000.

Other counties planting 30,000 or more trees each were Transylvania, Montgomery, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Ashe, Chatham, and Rutherford.

Altogether, seedlings were set out this season by 4-H members in 81 of the State's 100 counties. The leading district was the southwestern, where 219 members planted 326,250 seedlings. The northwestern district was second and the western district third.

In the western district free seedlings were given to 4-H members by Tennessee Valley Authority. Outside the western district, free white pines and shortleaf pines were made available to club members by Champion Paper and Fibre Company; and free loblolly pines, by North Carolina Pulp Company. In Halifax County free seedlings were furnished by Halifax Paper Company. Club members also purchased a number of red cedars and other trees for planting.

DON'T OVERLOAD CIRCUITS

To get the maximum infrared heat from a lamp, don't plug it into an overloaded circuit. Not more than six 250 watt heat lamps should be connected to a No. 14 wire circuit. Protect the circuit with a 15 ampere fuse.

Ventilate Your Barn With Electric Fans

Good ventilation does four very important things; provides adequate moisture removal; minimizes temperature variations inside the barn; properly circulates air; and removes foul odors.

The hardest problem is removing moisture and holding relative humidity at a comfortable figure. The biggest contributing factor to a satisfactory ventilation system is adequate insulation.

Sufficient insulation will maintain a great enough difference between inside and outside temperatures so that the ventilation system will operate efficiently.

Following the recommended average insulating values for animal shelters, the minimum allowable volume of air change under restricted ventilation for each class of animal is as follows:

Cow—20 cubic feet of air per minute.

Sow and litter—7½ cubic feet of air per minute.

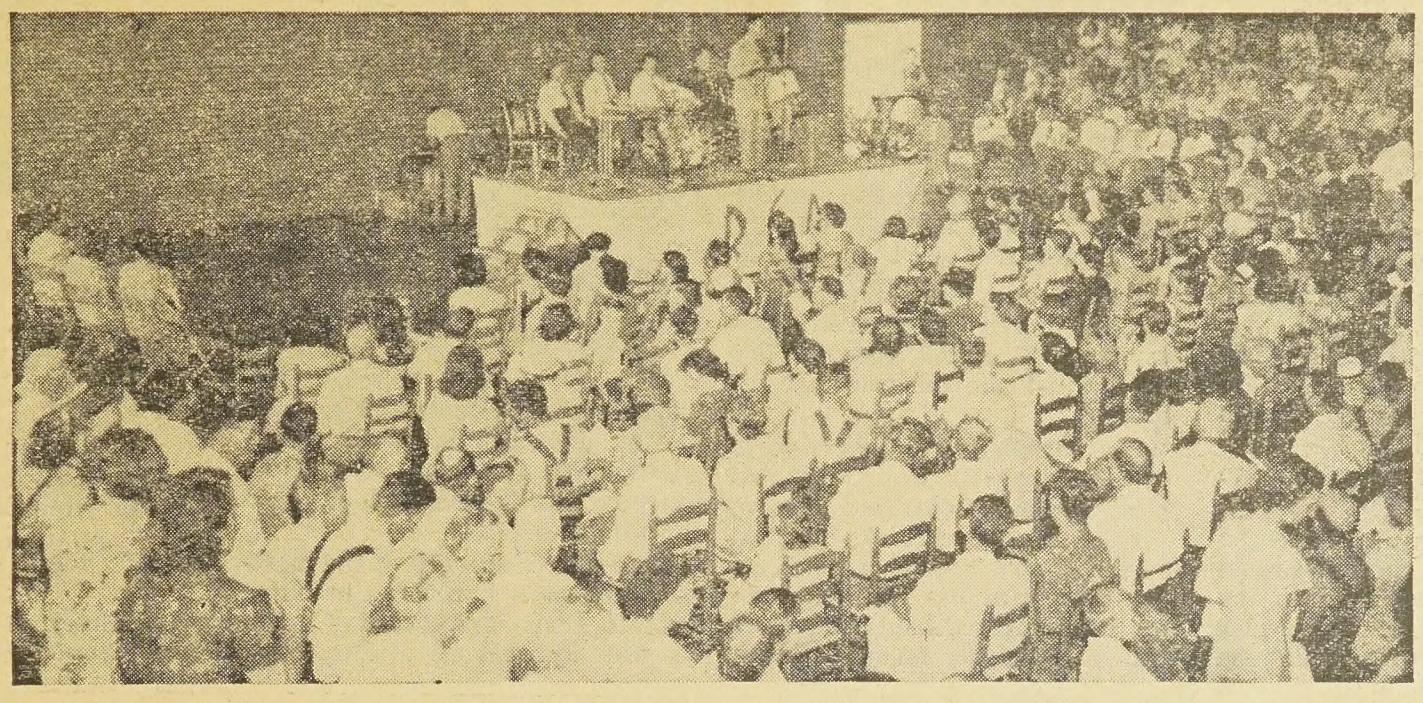
Swine (120 pounds)—4½ cubic feet of air per minute.

Hen—¼ cubic foot of air per minute.

Obviously this volume of air change will not be enough in hot weather. In fact, the amount of air movement is approximately three times the minimum allowable when it is 40 degrees outside.

A good ventilating system will improve working conditions, improve the health of the animals, improve the quality of the milk product and lengthen the life of the building, wiring and equipment. A good ventilating system will definitely pay good dividends.

Summer Finds a Lusty New Institution In Tarheel Land



It's Annual Meeting Time In Carolina

One outsider who visited a co-op annual meeting came away shaking his head. "I never saw anything quite like it," he said. "It had the air of a carnival and yet I sensed some deep, quiet loyalty in that crowd—maybe it was dedieation to a purpose, or a secure feeling that there is strength in unity. I tried to remember seeing some other crowd laughing and having such a good time one minute and being so dead serious the next. But I couldn't remember; this was something new."

Without knowing it, this fellow put his finger square on the heart of a new farm institution in North Carolina—the electric co-op annual meeting. In the past few years this event has leaped to such prestige that it now ranks as the most important date on any farmer's calendar.

It is not unusual to see several thousand people at these meetings. They come dressed in new suits or overalls — expensive hats or old fashioned bonnets; they come in sleek new convertibles or delapidated old trucks. Some walk; some ride horses. Inside the meeting place they mingle and talk, discuss the merits of the shiny new appliances, and sit down together.

Rich and poor, young and old—they listen as the meeting is called to order and a local minister gives the invocation. Then they settle back and listen to the reports of their offieers. The manager discusses something that requires a vote of the members. After they have talked it over, they rise to vote; each has the same voice, whether he owns one house or ten —whether he pays the minimum bill or $100 a month.

Later, they elect a few of their number to serve on the co-op's board of directors for the coming year. These are the men who will set policy and make the major decisions; they will hire the manager and hear his reports each month. They will serve without pay.

When all the business is out of the way, the fun begins. Entertainers take the stage and soon the crowd is relaxed and laughing. They make new friends and discover they have mutual interests and problems. These people from the next county are pretty nice folks, they decide, so they say casually "If you're ever over our way . . . "

By then it's time for the prizes to be awarded. They groan as they miss getting a new refrigerator by only one number and get exeited when a neighbor wins the gleaming electric range.

At the end of the day they're tired and happy and know nothing could keep them away from the meeting next year.

Something new? Definitely.

Let's take a good look at these annual meetings. Why have them in the first place?

By-laws of all the co-ops in this state call for a meeting of the members onee each year. They meet to transact whatever business there may be which needs a vote of the membership. This includes the election of a board of directors. In this respect the co-operative way of doing business differs from any other in America. Here you have a group of eonsumers meeting to decide how they want the organization serving them run and who they want to run it. Their word is law. Their decisions are final.

Another unique feature of co-op organization crops up here—the one-member, one-vote practice. In profit-making corporations, the more of the business a person owns, the more votes he has. In cooperatives, each owner has one vote and only one, regardless of how mueh of the business he actually owns. There is good reason for this. A cooperative is organized in the first plaee to serve its owners on a non-profit basis. Since no profit is made by anyone and all owners get equal service, it is only fair that eaeh should have an equal voice in the affairs of the organization. The annual meeting is designed to insure this equal partieipation.

Co-op managers and directors quiekly sized up the annual meeting as an excellent chance to get large numbers of their members together for frank, face-to-face discussions of major problems. They saw in it, too, a means of welding the membership into a well-informed, united group.

The meetings, however, did not gain their present stature overnight. The first meetings of most co-ops consisted of the manager, directors, and a handfull of members—rarely enought to constitute a quorum.

Each year the meetings were made a little more attractive. Outstanding speakers were brought in, entertainers employed, better meeting places secured; local merchants agreed to donate door prizes and newspapers gave more space to the program.

All these things helped bring out the erowd—once. After that the members kept coming because they enjoyed the meeting; and they usually brought someone with them.

As the outsider suggested, however, there is much more to an annual meeting than just the size of the crowd. The sueeess of the meeting is not measured by the number of people who attend.

A newspaperman who addressed one eo-op annual meeting recently summed this up pretty well. "You are not here today to hear me," he said, "or to try to win a prize. You are here to find out how your business was run last year and what your officers intend to do this year."

We believe he read the faces of his audience well. Those faces reflected the importanee of the business matters which had just been discussed. The interest they had shown demonstrated the success of the meeting.

This magazine believes the annual meeting is the hard core of the co-op program. More than anything else it symbolizes the true democratic spirit of the cooperative; it is the yardstick by which critics and supporters alike may measure the program.

Yes, Tarheels have, in their annual meeting, a lusty new institution—one that is growing by leaps and bounds with each year that passes. Since it combines the better features of two other fine institutions—the town meeting and the eounty fair—we think it will go on getting bigger and better.

"Each year when I see thousands of our rural people here transacting the business of their cooperative, I see the strength of America, the backbone of progress; I see democracy at work;—and on such a foundation of cooperation and intelligence we grow."—T. P. Harwood

Plan Now To Attend Your ANNUAL MEETING

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

tric power companies who are suing the Southwest Power Administration, REA and the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Treasury to prevent SPA from working with REA and local co-ops in building generation and transmission facilities.

The power companies' charge of conspiracy between SPA and REA in setting up generation and transmission co-ops was set aside for the purpose of a separate trial on the issue of the illegality of the contracts. This was a major blow to the utilities.

However, on May 14 the scene had changed from the court room to a small hearing room in the Capitol just off a small circular hallway called by Mark Twain "the nation's spittoon," for its stained walls and tobacco lead-studded columns. But the issue remained the same.

Senator Carl Hayden (Ariz.), presiding over the Senate Appropriations Interior Subcommittee studying the requests for restoring funds for SPA asked the power company executives and attorneys for the status of the court case. They indicated that they were pleased that they had not been thrown out of court as the judge had overruled a motion to dismiss the case. It must have seemed a hollow victory for the ten great power companies.

Marshall To Morehead

(Continued from Page 2)

Joseph Stalin could not invent a light bulb.

It was pretty warm in Raleigh that day.

The editorial writer was probably too tired to check his files to see if, by any chance, C.P.&L. contributed to national ads concerning such subjects as throwing millions of dollars into Hell's Canyon and paying for a government honeymoon at Niagara Falls. Anyway he concludes that maybe he read the wrong ad but he can see no "poison" in C.P.&L.'s promotional activities.

* * *

This initial trip from Marshall to Morehead seems to have started and ended in Raleigh . . . we'll console ourself by saying the things which happen here in a political way are bound to be felt from one end of the state to the other. At any rate, this column plans to bring you, very informally, news and comments about the REA program in the state. It is a new feature of the "new" *Carolina Farmer* and one we hope will please you.

We're trying another new feature this month, too, as you will note from the appearance of page 3—a news page which will give you capsule coverage of the month's most important farm news. Unlike the rest of the magazine, it will use newspaper make-up; part of our policy of combining news and feature articles to give you a well-balanced publication.

Randolph Annual Meeting Set For July 5 In Asheboro

The Randolph Electric Membership Corporation will hold its 14th annual meeting at the Fayetteville Street School in Asheboro on July 5: Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m.

E. A. Resch, Publisher and Editor of the *Chatham News* in Siler City, will make the principal address.

The members will hear reports of the manager and directors and elect a board of directors to serve for the coming year. As specified in the co-op's by-laws, a nominating committee has met and submitted a proposed slate of directors consisting of the following members: J. H. Hargrove, Siler City; Zell Brown, Rt. 1, Asheboro; C. E. Macon, Rt. 1, Ramseur; A. B. Ellis, Millboro; J. T. Powers, Rt. 1, Bennett; R. H. Upchurch, High Falls; D. R. Graves, Rt. 1, Seagrove; G. C. Cranford, Farmer; T. L. York, Staley.

A host of valuable prizes, including an electric range, 50 pairs of nylon hose, lamps, clocks, irons, toaster, and deoderizer will be awarded lucky winners in an open drawing.

All who cannot attend the meeting in person have been urged to return their proxy card— or to send it by someone who is going.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK

By P. F. Carspecken
Editor, Engineering Publications
Employers Mutuals

The fisherman couldn't help noticing what a beautiful evening it was, for the road to the river led smack into the sunset. What kind of luck was lying in wait for him down there at his favorite spot by the big snag he wondered as he drove slowly along. His limit? Or maybe a prize catch? He always liked to tantalize himself with such questions as he bounced along the old river-road.

But it was grim kind of luck that awaited him that evening—quite some distance from the river. An energized line swung sharply down over the road, barely clearing it. He ran into the wire before he even noticed it. He stepped from his car, completed the circuit to the ground and in the midst of a blinding flash he pitched forward, dead.

The next afternoon a neighbor, one of a volunteer party looking for the missing man, came down the same road. He stopped when he saw the other car and stepped out to investigate. Before he discovered his friend's body, he contacted the low-hanging wire and he, too, was killed.

Night had already fallen when two more men of the searching party drove uncertainly down the river road. They stopped by the two cars, got out and began to investigate by the feeble light flashlights. The man in the lead stumbled over the death-dealing wire, and it claimed its third victim!

Three men, husbands and fathers, all needlessly killed! And why? Because a hunter wanted to shoot at something—anything. He singled out the high voltage insulators on a pole. He managed to nick all eight insulators on the double crossarm, and several were destroyed completely. Result: one wire swung free of the pole, looping down over the road to within two or three feet of the ground.

And then the hunter had cleared out, leaving his death-trap and failing to report it. As far as results go, he might as well have lain in ambush and shot these three men through the heart!

It's high time for hunters to realize the terrible consequences that can result from shooting at insulators, high time for them to realize that it's vicious and damaging . . . and that it can be manslaughter.

Reprinted from *(Rural Electrification Magazine.)* May, 1952

Let's Play It Safe With Home Appliances

Everyone will agree that safety in the home is important, yet most of us trust to luck a good part of the time.

If you hurry to answer the telephone in the dark, its ten to one that the very least you will get out of it is to scrape your shinbone on a chair. It could be much more serious.

NIGHT LIGHTS

Night lights that can be plugged into any outlet will avoid accident in the dark on stairways, halls, in bathrooms or other places in the home. A soft blue nursery light or a little brighter ivory light are inexpensive and use very little electricity. The ivory light is recommended for use near a medicine chest in the bathroom.

KITCHEN BURNS

Kitchen burns are another cause of home accidents. The original burn may not be so serious but when a person "jumps" from even a slight burn and tips over a panful of grease or hot water the chance for serious accident is multiplied. There are new metal gadgets which make it possible to pull out broiler shelves, handle hot pots and pans or hot jars which are a common cause of burns in canning season. The gadget will not get hot on the hot article allowing it to be lifted easily. It is also designed so it will not slip on greasy utensils.

A steam iron that permits draining of excess water in tea kettle style after the iron has cooled is another safety device now on the market. It eliminates the danger of scalding in emptying a steam iron. The iron's spout acts as a release valve for excess steam. The iron's boiler is built to withstand 100 pounds of pressure, another safety feature.

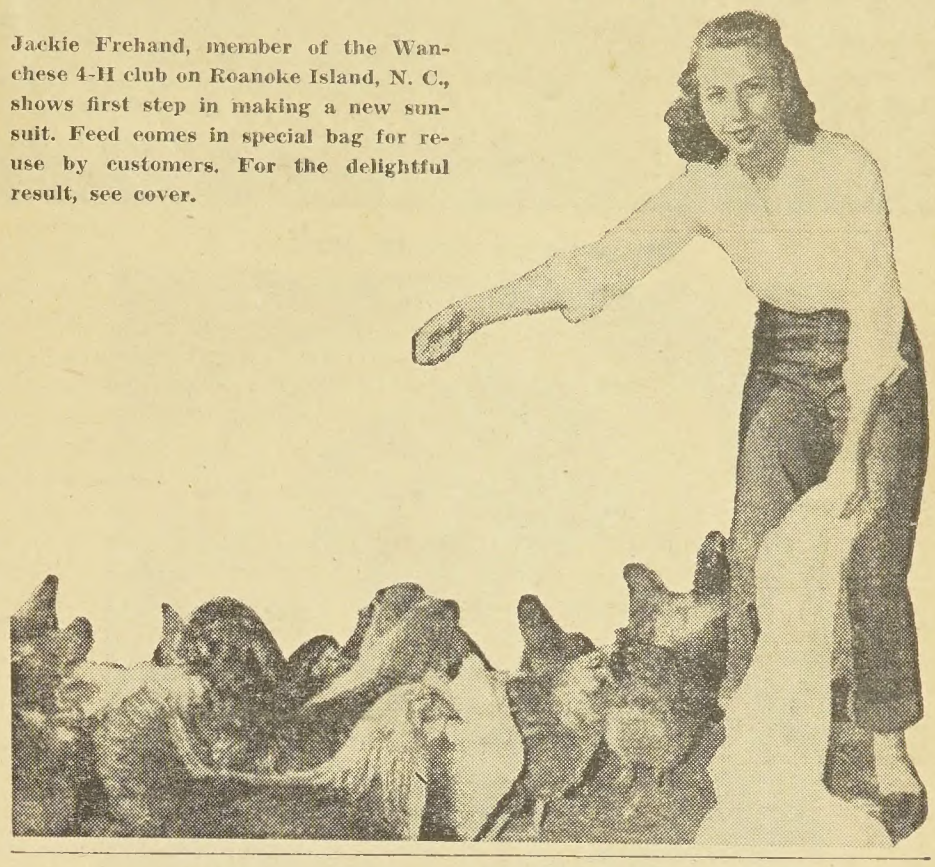
Many a homeowner who has bought an old house and decided to add new kitchen or other heavy furnishings has been faced with the problem of floors too weak to carry the extra load. Both the cost of expensive repairs and accidents can be avoided with a new safety device, an adjustable steel post which can be used to add support to the floor when placed in the cellar under a kitchen or living room floor. It holds a load of over 32,000 pounds and is an inexpensive safeguard to use on a sagging or potentially weak floor.

THINK SAFETY

It is a good idea to do all of your home shopping with the safety factor in mind. Think in terms of non-skid rugs when buying small ones for use on an area where there is much traffic. Ask your dealers about safeguards in making a selection from a group of articles. Form a safety habit in using appliances, in cooking and in providing areas for children's play and their toys. Actually you will not be spending more money or more time and certainly you will be enjoying your home more and longer. Don't forget "kilowatts are cheaper than hospitals"—they head the list for safeguarding yourself and your family.

4H Lass Improvises—And Makes Our Cover

Jackie Frehand, member of the Wanchese 4-H club on Roanoke Island, N. C., shows first step in making a new sunsuit. Feed comes in special bag for reuse by customers. For the delightful result, see cover.



Garden Time

Robert Schmidt

It is now time to plant collards, brussel sprouts, and tomato seed for the fall crop. These should be ready to transplant to the garden rows by July 15 to August 1. In Florida, the Improved Grothen Globe variety is being recommended as a fall tomato because it does not crack as badly as the Marglobe. These two varieties are only moderately wilt resistant. The Jefferson and Southland varium wilt. If you prefer a yellow tomato, the New Sunray variety is good and is resistant to wilt.

If the hot weather has ruined your early greens, there is still time to plant some New Zealand spinach which is a warm season crop. The seed should be soaked in water for a day or two before planting. This vegetable is not related to spinach and I have noticed that the students in my vegetable garden classes who have taken some home for trial usually come back for more. I find that most of the boys in these classes have eaten Swiss chard, New Zealand spinach, kohlrabi, eggplant, sprouting broccoli, cauliflower, and Chinese cabbage, or Brussel sprouts. This means possibly that these crops were not grown in the gardens back home. I would say that this is an indication that our planting plans need some revision before next year.

Chinese cabbage, green sprouting broccoli, kohlrabi, and Brussel sprouts are best grown as fall crops. Brussel sprouts seed should be sown by July and the plants transplanted as soon as they are large enough. Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, and broccoli seed may be sown in late July or early August and thinned out or transplanted. Earlier planting of sprouting broccoli would be necessary in the mountain areas because this crop may be damaged by heavy frosts.

Ala. Radio-Telephone Link Completed

Tarheel farmers who have seen their dreams of modern telephone service go up in smoke because they lived in remote or sparsely-settled areas can well watch with interest the outcome of REA experiments with radio-telephone links in Alabama and Virginia.

The residents of the Gulf shore settlement of Fort Morgan, Ala., now have a dependable telephone connection with the outside world. They can talk with their trading center of Foley, Ala., some 25 miles across an arm of Mobile and 36 miles by road over sand dunes and marshland, over new experimental radio-telephone equipment. REA has installed this equipment in the system of the Gulf Telephone Company of Foley.

The purpose of the experimental equipment is to test out the possibilities of this and similar electronic equipment for ultimately lowering costs of up-to-date telephone service for isolated communities where building of pole lines would be prohibitively expensive.

There is no toll charge for services between the Foley exchange and the Ft. Morgan subscribers. They pay $3.50 per month for rural residence service.

The company has another application of electronics to rural telephone service already in operation. Service between a machine shop in Magnolia Springs, some 10 miles from Foley, is provided by a carrier current which "hitch-hikes" on the conventional telephone line maintained by the company between the two points.

Carrier channels are often used to provide additional trunks between cities. Their use to serve individual subscribers prior to this time has been rare.

North Carolina Homemakers' Page

Strawberry Scone Puff

Sweetest dessert story of the season is this meringue-topped scone filled with juicy red strawberries.

Strawberry shortcake rides the crest of public favor during the spring and summer—and the most elegant shortcake of them all is Strawberry Scone Puff.

Make this party dessert using a rich scone batter which is made quickly like a drop biscuit dough. After baking, edge the golden scone with frothy meringue and brown until it, too, is golden. Then spoon chilled berries into the warm scone puff and serve plain or with thick cream.

You can also make this dessert using bakery sponge cake in place of the scone and framing with meringue. Fill with raspberries or fresh peaches when they are available.

Budget memo to the man of the house is that each serving of the scone puff costs only 4½ cents, though berries are additional. This dessert story also has a happy nutrition ending, for the enriched scone puff provides protein, essential B-vitamins and food iron.

STRAWBERRY SCONE PUFF

2 cups sifted enriced flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
⅓ cup shortening
2 eggs, separated
¾ cup milk
1 pint strawberris, sliced and sweetened.

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening until mixture is crumbly. Beat egg yolks, reserving whites for meringue topping. Combine beaten yolks and milk and add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is well moistened. Spread in greased 9-inch round pan. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 20 minutes. Remove from pan. Make meringue by beating egg whites until stiff, gradually adding ¼ cup sugar. Spread meringue on scone puff, piling high around edge. Brown meringue in moderately hot oven (400°) 8 to 10 minutes. Fill center of meringue ring with sliced sweetened strawberries. Serve plain or with cream. Makes 6 servings.

Three-In-One Cookies

One batch refrigerator cookie dough produces three different flavors—vanilla, chocolate and orange—for an attractive cookie assortment.

Desserts are never a problem when you keep the cookie jar well stocked. That's easy to do when you depend on your baker for a tempting variety of cookies, or make your own at home.

Home baker's choice are cookie doughs which make up into two or three different kinds by the simple addition of flavorings, nuts or coconut. In this class is today's featured refrigerator cookie. Flavor one-third of the batter with melted chocolate, another third with orange juice and rind and leave remaining third plain vanilla.

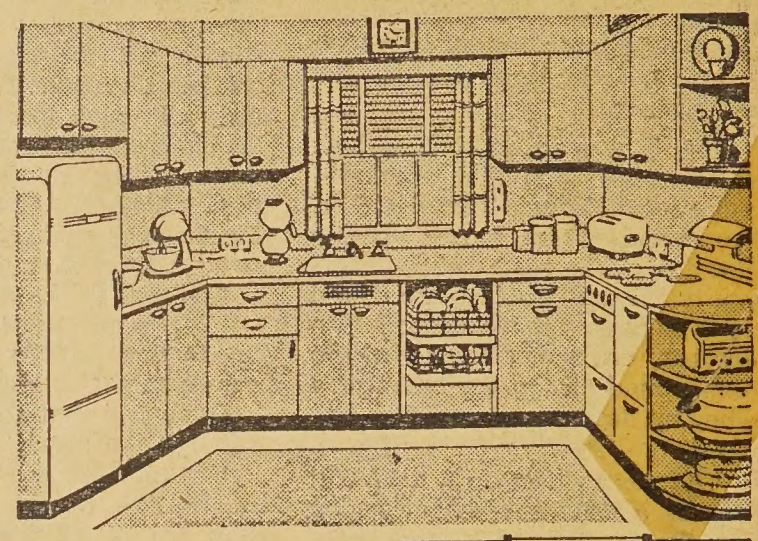
Chill the dough thoroughly for several hours or overnight. It keeps well when wrapped in waxed paper or pressed into a cookie mold, so that you can make up just the number of cookies needed at one time.

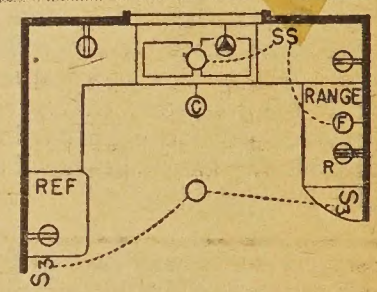
With a full cookie jar, you can dress up servings of fruit sauce or ice cream at a moment's notice, and have a ready accompaniment to hot chocolate or tea. Cost of these cookies is only about one-half cent apiece.

Sweets can be good for you as desserts made with enriched flour prove, for they provide protein,

(Continued on Page 11)

Efficient Kitchen Helps Farm Wife To Do Work Easier, Faster





○ Lighting Outlet
⊖ Convenience Outlet
(F) Fan Outlet
(C) Clock Outlet
S Single Control Switch
S_3 Multiple Control Switch
⊜ Range Outlet R
(A) Dishwasher-Disposer

Farm Electrification Bureau

By Ira Miller

An efficiently planned and well-equipped kitchen is the heart of the farm home. To the farm wife its "tools" are just as important as those which her husband uses to help meet the family's production goals.

Shown here is one version of a "model" kitchen, together with the wiring layout recommended. Among the appliances featured is an electric range—the farm wife's answer to her request for a "cool cooking tool." Modern electric ranges offer several measured heats in each surface unit, with each heat intensity designed to meet definite cooking needs. Heats range from low and warm to high.

High heat is used to bring food to cooking temperatures quickly, as well as to heat water, or fat for frying. After steaming or boiling starts, the range is switched to lower heat. Food cooks quickly—and with less attention—on one of the lower heats. The kitchen says cooler, too.

Medium high heats are used for frying meats and chicken, and to keep fat at the proper temperatures for deep fat frying. Medium low is recommended for cooking icings, griddle cakes, and for maintaining proper temperature for boiling large quantities of vegetables. Low heats are used most; they're for keeping foods cooking after the steaming point has been reached on high. Very low or warm is the setting for foods to be kept piping hot after cooking, for simmering, and for foods which require slow below-boiling temperatures.

Oven heat is thermostatically controlled in all electric ranges, enabling the farm wife to maintain any level of heat required for baking, roasting and broiling.

For electric cooking, utensils should have flat bottoms, straight sides and snug-fitting lids. They help keep the heat and steam where it's needed—in the food being cooked, thus minimizing heat loss and keeping the kitchen cool.

New Sewing Course Now Offered At Local Singer Sewing Centers

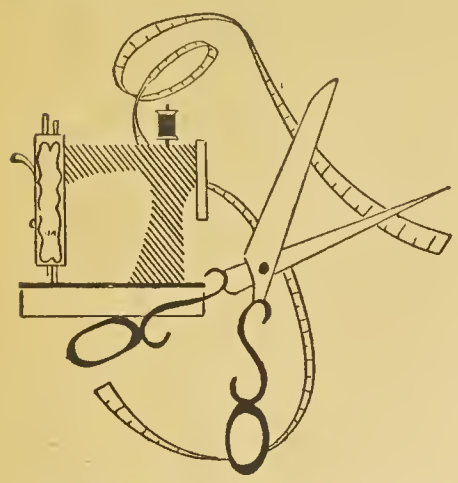
An entirely new course in home sewing, called "Singer Sewing Skills," is now being offered to each purchaser of a new Singer Sewing Machine. Trained teachers at local sewing centers throughout the country will guide new owners of sewing machines through the six varied lessons.

The Singer Sewing Skills course may be taken at any time within a year of purchase and is transferable only within immediate household of purchaser.

The first lesson, Sewing Machine Principles, is concerned with handling and care of the sewing machine. Cleaning, oiling and changing the needle are a few of the steps that prolong the life of the sewing machine. The threading of the sewing machine, winding the bobbin, setting the needle and ad-

(Continued on Page 11)

THE SEWING ROOM



The "budget minded" farm-wife, while she may love to sew finds precious little time to spend in the sewing-room. The Carolina Farmer wants to help. This feature page for women, re-named "THE SEWING ROOM" is designed to help the busy farm-wife.

In order to make it more helpful, we have established a policy of asking for reader-editors. You can help to make this page "As YOU like it"—just mail your suggestions to The Homemaker Editor.

Send THIRTY CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER 222, Pattern Department 232 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.

Slenderizing Duet

Most slenderizing ensemble you can find! Most fashion-conscious too. Bodice is cut so beautifully, the side-swept opening is so new. Bolero's simple, smart sew-easy!

Pattern 4898 in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 sunfrock takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch; bolero takes 1¼ yards.

Wonder Dress

SEW ONE dress, HAVE an entire wardrobe! This magic budget saver is a sundress and has THREE smart, charming accessories to make three more dresses of it! Collar, capelct and a bolero!

Pattern 4613 in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4⅞ yards 35-inch; ¾ yard contrast.

Weekly Sew-Thrifty

A Wrapron for your darling! Just sew two or three, Mother, and RELAX. As you see by the diagram, it has FEW parts, whips up in a jiffy, opens out to iron. And a child can dress herself!

Child's Wrapron Pattern 4634 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 2⅛ yards 35-inch.

Sewing Course

(Continued from Page 10)

justing the tension are demonstrated.

In addition, the home seamstress will be taught the simple adjustments required for different weights and textures of fabrics such as how to determine the proper stitch length, and how to make a correct choice of needle and thread for different fabrics.

Stitching Methods and Fashion Details are covered in the second lesson. In this lesson the home seamstress is shown how to achieve basic fashion details and stitching methods that result in perfect fit of garments. For example in sewing for contour the technique of making darts, tucks and gathers that control fullness is stressed. How to turn out various fashion details such as the making of scallops, multiple shirring and corded trimmings is an important phase of this lesson.

In the third lesson the home seamstress is shown how to save time and effort by using labor-saving devices for the sewing machines on finishing tasks that require a sewing machine attachment. Some of the attachments for the sewing machine covered in this lesson are the Edgestitcher, the Multi-Slotted Binder, the Foot Hemmer, adjustable Hemmer and the Ruffler.

The new Singer Fashion Stitching technique is taught in Lesson Four of this course. This Fashion Stitching, done without the use of any special attachment for the sewing machine, enables the homemaker to turn out luxury finishes on clothing and household furnishings.

Invisible closures, an important part of fitting and finishing a garment, are taken up in Lesson Five. Complete explanation and demonstration on how to place a zipper in a garment for a smooth placket is given. In addition this lesson covers making buttonholes with the Buttonhole Attachment for the sewing machine and how to use a Zigzag Attachment on sewing projects.

The final lesson is devoted to instruction in hems and hem finishes. For instance, the solution to problem hemlines such as may occur in a circular skirt is presented along with ways to achieve decorative effects on all hemlines. Some of these decorative effects include a tucked or edge finish, hemstitched, picoted and appliqued finishes. The Blind Stitch Attachment for the sewing machine plays an important part in this hemline lesson.

Three-in-One Cookies

(Continued from Page 10)

essential B-vitamins and food iron.

- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon milk
- ½ teaspoon vanilla extract
- 2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 square chocolate, melted
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 1 tablespoon shredded orange rind

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg, milk and vanilla extract. Beat well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add to creamed mixture and mix well. Divide dough into thirds. To one-third add melted chocolate, mixing it in thoroughly. To another third add orange juice and rind, mixing well. Leave remaining third plain. Shape each third into a roll. Wrap in waxed paper. Chill until very firm. Slice thin and bake on greased baking sheets in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 10 minutes. Makes about 6 dozen small cookies.

Defrosting And Cleaning The Home Freezer

When the food stocks are low in your freezer, then is the time for complete defrosting. When there is excessive frost and ice on the freezer liner and dividers, the compressor is probably having to do extra work. The heavier the frost, the more the freezer operates to maintain the required temperature. Complete defrosting is necessary only about once a year, when the ice accumulates on a large part of the liner—or when a large amount of food has been spilled. Following is the procedure for defrosting and washing the freezer:

1. Remove food and place in a compact pile; wrap with heavy newspaper or blanket.
2. Turn off freezer; scrape off frost.
3. Allow freezer to warm. This process may be speeded by using a fan to blow air into the cabinet (which helps to pull the cold air out).
4. After the ice and frost have melted, wash the freezer with an alkaline solution—(1 Tablespoon baking soda to 1 quart water—or with warm water and a detergent. *Never use a soap or caustic solution.*
5. Rinse with clear, warm water; remove all water from bottom of freezer.
6. Dry freezer, using a fan to quicken the process.
7. *Oiling*—follow the manufacturer's instruction for oiling the open compressor type.
8. *Cleaning the condenser* — Disconnect the freezer. Remove the lint that has collected on the condenser coils or fans by using a whisk broom or the dusting tool of the vacuum cleaner.
9. Wash the outside of the freezer with soapy water. Rinse and dry thoroughly.
10. Turn on freezer; allow to chill before replacing food.
11. Take an inventory before replacing the food; use the older packages first.

Between Defrosting—When the freezer collects excessive frost and ice, scrape it off with a special broad spatula or a dull-edged tool. Move the frozen food to one side and defrost that area, allowing the frost to fall on a cloth (a clean bath towel is good) or cardboard. When frost collects on the drawers of an upright freezer, they should be removed so that the frost can be scraped from the wall of the freezer.

What to Do in Case of Non-operation—If the freezer fails to operate, the difficulty may be in the mechanism, or in the electric circuit. First, check to see whether the motor is operating, and if not, be certain that the plug is in the outlet properly. However, the connections may be broken even though the plug is not out. Try connecting a lamp or other appliance to find out whether the outlet is working. If not, check the fuse. If there is no electric current at the main switch, the power is probably out.

1. *It May be a Power Outage*— When a power outage occurs, the cabinet of the freezer should not be opened. If the outage is for only a few hours, no particular precaution need be taken. If for a longer time, it is best to get some dry ice for the freezer. One 50-pound cake will be enough to protect a 20-cubic foot freezer up to 36 hours. Leave the freezer closed until it is time to put in more ice. The dry ice should be cut into pieces to fit the freezer. Never handle dry ice with the bare hands, as it may cause burns.

   Move any food that may be in the freezing compartment and place it quickly in the storage compartment before putting in the dry ice. Place the ice on a thin board on top of the packages, not flat on the packages. Covering the freezer with blankets will help keep the temperature down when dry ice is used. After the power comes on, allow the freezer to operate for a few hours before removing the dry ice.

   If the power outage is to continue for some time, it is advisable to store frozen food in a locker plant, provided space is available.
2. *It May be Mechanical Trouble* —When it is an open type compressor and the freezer temperature indicates that no refrigeration is taking place, the belt may be broken. Replacement of the belt then will be necesary. The belt may be loose, and only tightening required. If there is other trouble, a service man should be called.

   When a hermetically sealed unit is out of order, call a service man at once. The unit may be replacel with another or another freezer may be provided for use until the necessary repair is made.

Insurance on Food in the Freezer—Several home freezer manufacturers provide insurance on the food in the freezer. The cost depends upon the amount of food to be insured.

Some policies cover the loss of food only when non-operation is caused by a breakdown of the freezer. Other policies cover the loss of food whether due to mechanical trouble or a power outage. Where a large quantity of food is kept in the home freezer, this insurance offers protection against the possibility of fairly heavy financial loss.

Freezing as a method of preserving vegetables and fruits is becoming increasingly important, as more and more families invest in home freezers. With proper care and periodic checking, you are likely to have little difficulty in keeping your electric home freezer in good working order.

Plans Set For Farm Electrification Conference

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been completed for the seventh annual National Farm Electrification Conference to be held Monday and Tuesday, October 20 and 21, at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, according to General Chairman John Strohm, Associate Editor, Country Gentleman magazine.

As in the past years, the Conference again will bring together key farm electrification leaders from national farm organizations, educational institutions, U. S. Department of Agriculture, industry, and sales and merchandising organizations. Approximately 300 specialists in farm and home electrification activities are expected to attend.

The "format" of the 1952 Conference will differ radically from past programs, in that it will be dvided into section as well as general meetings. Section sessions will be devoted to practical discussions of electrical applications of interest to the farm homemaker and the production worker. Each group of applications will be discussed separately, with conferees invited to attend those section sessions in which they are most interested.

The "sectionalizing" of the Conference was decided upon in an effort to provide conferees with an opportunity of getting "grass roots" answers to specific utilization problems as they pertain to certain products — appliances in the home; electrically operated time and labor-savers on the farmstead. Specialists in each line will be present to guide the discussions and to handle formal presentations.

Ice Money Buys Refrigerator

Elmer Allred, Electrification Advisor for Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir, writes an interesting story in his June *News Bulletin* about a Granite Falls lady who is using her ice money to buy a refrigerator.

It seems that Mrs. Albert M. Hall of Route 1, Granite Falls, was buying a total of 500 pounds of ice each week, paying 70 cents per hundred pounds—a $3.50 weekly ice bill.

To quote Mrs. Hall: "This was so expensive we decided to take the money spent for ice and make our payments on a refrigerator. Now, instead of buying ice, we can make our own—no drip pan to empty and another thing is that lots of food and milk spoiled in our ice box but none is lost in the refrigerator. The next thing I want is an electric range."

Rain Or Shine
-Your Garden Needs Water

By Earl L. Arnold,
REA Power Utilization Specialist

Think of your own garden. How often is it hurt by dry weather? How much is it hurt? Are there certain vegetables that you do not grow because it is often so dry during their growing season that they do not do well? Have you found that it is a waste of time to try to have a late summer or fall garden because of dry weather? You can answer these questions better than anyone else, and by thinking of how much more your home garden would have produced if there had always been ample rainfall at the right times, you can determine how much it would be worth to you to water your garden.

Home garden watering often does not require special pumps. Your electric water system that furnishes water to your house and barn may be adequate. The biggest question is: Does your well supply enough water during dry weather?

Before spending money on garden watering equipment, find out whether your pump motor can run the pump continuously for two or three hours at a time without overheating. To supply your ordinary household needs for water, the pump usually runs for only a few minutes at a time. For this reason, some manufacturers put such small motors on their pumps that they will overheat if they run continuously. A good way to check this is to open enough water faucets so that the pump will run continuously, and let it run for an hour. Most motors are built to run about 70 degrees F. above the air around them. If the motor gets hotter than this, it is overloaded and will be damaged by continuous operation. If you have a water system with an overloaded motor, you should not use water for any purpose which will cause the pump to run for long periods of time. On many water systems, you can correct this condition by getting a motor one size larger.

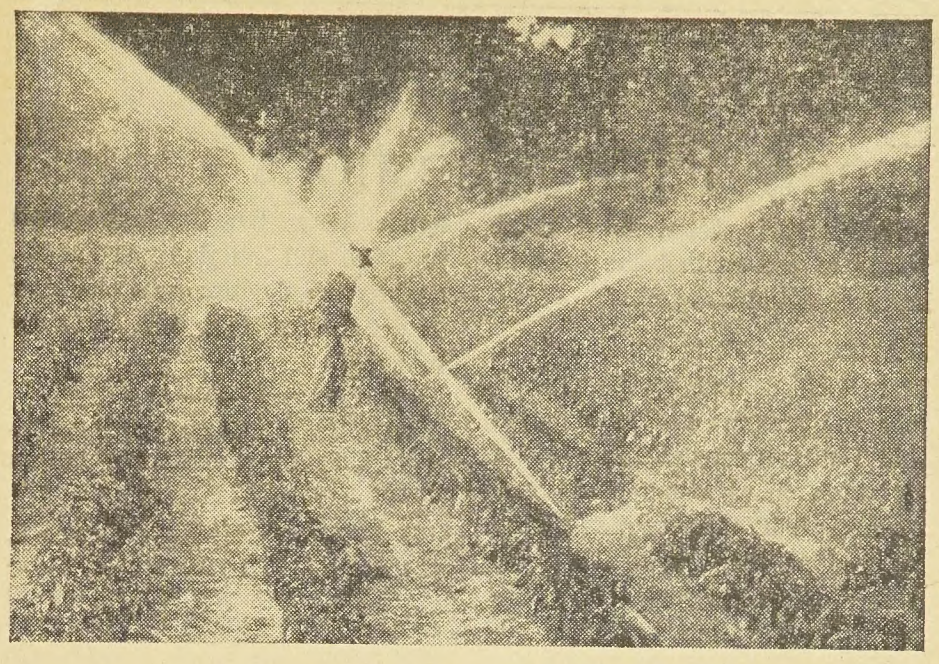
Unless your garden is close enough to the house so that one 50-foot length of garden hose will reach from a sill cock on the house to the garden, you will need to bury a water pipe out to the garden, and place a hydrant there for connecting the hose. In most parts of the country, it would be best to use a frost-proof hydrant so that there would be no danger of its freezing.

There are several ways of putting the water on the soil. Usually, a portable sprinkler is most satisfactory. In some soils the water can be run in furrows between the rows, but this requires more labor than the other methods. Porous hose from which the water oozes throughout its entire length is sometimes used in very small gardens. This porous hose is not well suited to the larger gardens as it must be laid nearly level over its whole length. Overhead stationary sprinkler systems are common in commercial truck gardens. They are not so well suited to the ordinary home garden, because they are expensive to install and they often require more water than the regular water system pump will furnish.

If your pump motor will drive the pump continuously without overheating, it is best to plan and install your garden watering system so that the pump runs all of the time that the garden is being watered. Much of the wear in the water system comes in starting and stopping.

You can insure that your pump will run all the time the garden is being watered by installing your pipes and sprinklers so that water at the full capacity of the pump is being delivered at a pressure below the pump shut-off pressure. Let's say that your pump shuts off at 40 lbs. pressure and will deliver 300 gallons an hour at 35 lbs. pressure. There you would need pipes to the garden and a means of putting water on the soil that would not back up more than 35 lbs. pressure on the pump when 300 gallons an hour were being put on the garden. Many sprinklers will operate well at pressures of 20 to 25 lbs. With such a sprinkler you could have 5 lbs. of pressure loss in the hose to the sprinkler, and another 5 lbs. of pressure loss in the pipes from the pump to the garden.

The following table will give you an idea of the size pipe you need from the pump to the garden so that not more than 5 lbs pressure will be lost in it.



A Portable Irrigation System

Gallons per hour	Distance 100 ft.	200 ft.	500 ft.	1000 ft.
150	¾″ pipe	¾″ pipe	1″ pipe	1″ pipe
300	1″ pipe	1″ pipe	1¼″ pipe	1¼″ pipe
450	1″ pipe	1¼″ pipe	1¼″ pipe	1½″ pipe
600	1¼″ pipe	1¼″ pipe	1½″ pipe	2″ pipe

If you use an ordinary lawn sprinkler, you may not know how fast it will deliver water. If, when you use it, you find that the pump starts and stops, you can get another one like it and use the two of them at the same time. Possibly you will need a third one to keep the pump running.

The ground should be thoroughly soaked each time you water the garden. It is usually good practice to put on an inch of water. One inch of water on ⅛ acre is 3,400 gallons. If you use 2 kwh of electricity to pump 1,000 gallons and your electricity costs 3c per kwh, electricity in watering ⅛ acre once.

Food Expert Offers Home Freezer Facts

This is the final article in a series of four designed to help rural families select a home freezer. Information for the articles was provided by Dr. Earl McCracken of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Now, finally, we consider the question — shall we buy a home freezer with a separate freezing compartment. Dr. McCracken says not necessarily. In freezers of the 18-cubic foot size, or larger, it's usually desirable that there be a separate compartment. A family buying one of this size would doubtless be planning on doing considerable freezing. When food to be frozen is placed in the same compartment with frozen food, the temperature of the frozen food rises. If the temperature rise is much above zero and occurs frequently, the period over which the food can be kept in first class condition is materially shortened. A separate freezing compartment eliminates or greatly reduces this rise of temperature in the frozen food. The design of the freezer and the reserve capacity of the compressor are vital factors also in preventing or reducing temperature rise during freezing. In every case there should be some provision for keeping food being frozen from coming in contact with that already frozen and in storage.

In the upright freezers, nearly always the cooling plates are the shelves. There is an extra cooling plate in the top of the compartment to cool the warm air that rises to the top. Usually there is no cooling plate at the bottom of the storage space.

Chest-type freezers either use upright cooling plates (lengthwise or crosswise of the storage space, thereby acting as dividers) or the walls are cooled by coils on the back. If there is a separate freezing compartment, the bottom as well as the walls of this compartment is generally cooled. A few freezers cool part or all of the bottom of the storage compartment. In general, the freezer with the greater amount of cooling surface is to be preferred.

Because of the lower temperature, heat leakage around the doors is more of a problem than it is in household refrigerators. More attention must be paid to that part of the construction. In a chest-type freezer, the weight of the door or lid can be used to help in preventing heat leakage. This, however, makes opening the lid difficult for children or frail people, and there's always the danger of the lid falling shut and injuring the user. If the lid itself is made light, or is counterbalanced to make opening easier, some sort of latch should be used that in clos-

(Continued on Page 14)

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: What is a good poison to use against the tobacco hornworm and budworm?

ANSWER: Tests conducted at State College and at the Oxford tobacco branch station indicate that TDE is a very effective poison for both hornworms and budworms. A 10 per cent dust should be used at the rate of 15 to 30 pounds per acre during late season when the pests are often numerous and when the plants are large. If a 5 per cent dust is used, the rate should be 30 to 50 pounds per acre. For early season applications when the first worms are seen and the plants are small, slightly smaller amounts of either 10 per cent or 5 per cent dust may be used.

QUESTION: Where can I get information concerning the cotton insect situation?

ANSWER: Starting on June 6, the State College Extension Service will issue weekly reports on the cotton insect situation. The information will be made available to county agents and other agricultural leaders as well as to press and radio.

Old Town Loan

(Continued from Page 3)

and Lewisville exchange will be eliminated. Subscribers served by these exchanges will be able to dial subscribers in Winston-Salem without toll.

This company has met all preloan requirements, and a binding loan contract was executed at the time the allocation was made. Engineering of the new facilities will start immediately, and the company has initiated commission proceedings, negotiations with Bell for connecting-company agreements, and other arrangements which must precede construction.

The proposed building program provides area coverage in that telephone service can be extended to all residents living within the operating boundary of the company who desire service.

Home Freezers

(Continued from Page 13)

ing will put pressure on the lid gasket to give a good seal. This is now the more common method used on chest-type freezers, and the only method on upright freezers. Some of these latches have a hole through the two parts (on lid and body) so that a lock operated by a key can be used to prevent theft. Whenever there is a leak around the door, lid or elsewhere, water vapor will enter the freezer and condense on the cold surfaces. Some freezers have single door or lid gaskets and others have double gaskets. In general, a single gasket is to be preferred.

For best performance, a freezer should be placed in a cool, well-ventilated location, but not where the temperature is expected to go much below freezing. A damp location will cause continued condensation, possibly even resulting in pools of water on the floor around the freezer. This will hasten the rusting of hinges, latches and other hardware, as well as the metal of the freezer cabinet and compressor assembly. Since a freezer should be opened only once or twice a day, it needn't be in or close to the kitchen but it should be conveniently located.

A good safety precaution is to ground the frame, particularly if it's in a damp place, or if considerable sweating occurs. The motor should have an overload cut out switch.

The temperature of the freezer should be adjustable. The manufacturer's directions should be followed in adjusting the temperature control. No standard method of determining the temperature in freezers has been established. The The temperature at the center tells nothing as to the temperature above or below it, or toward a side or end. Compartments often have different temperatures. It's wise to ask how much temperature difference there is throughout the freezer when it's in operation, and whether or not it will maintain zero at all places where food can be located.

Freezers warm up when the compressor quits operating. An alarm to warn when the temperature rises above normal is worth having.

Dr. McCracken makes several final suggestions about features worth looking for in selecting a home freezer. These are: toe space under the edge, for conveniece in working around the freezer; smooth lids and sides with few ridges or creases, and rounded interior corners, for ease in cleaning; interior free of unnecessary ridges for ease in defrosting and cleaning; easily opened and easily latched doors; an interior light; and of course, if the freezer is to be placed where it will be seen often a pleasing outside finish is desirable.

RETURN METER-READING CARDS PROMPTLY

Electric Conference

(Continued from Page 3)

The conference called for an investigation of the propaganda expenditures lobbying, political activity or corruption of public servants or institutions by the power monopolists in its Statement of Principles.

Rep, George A. Dondero (Mich.) issued a public statement during the conference in which he called the conference "a publicity stunt and not a true expression of the farmers and the workers which the so-called sponsoring organizations are alleged to represent." On May 27 he proposed a bill (H. Res. 655) to investigate the conference for "subversive" influences. On the same day Rep. John Rankin (Miss.) told the conference that "if it had not been for the (public power) fight the American farmer wouldn't have had power for 50 years. I'm for you and I'm ready to answer any man on earth on these attacks on this conference!"

Four Senators Speak

Four United States Senators spoke before the conference supporting the right of the consumer —no matter where he lives—to adequate rates and electric service.

Senator Lister Hill (Ala) said, "Never have all (these power consuming) groups joined forces in a combined operation. Gathered here today for the first time are farmers, wage and salary earners, businessmen and housewives—all consumers of electric power — some public, some private. And all are joined in common purpose — the preservation of the nation's public power policy."

"We meet here . . . to consider the political implications of the development of the maximum resources of this country for national security," said Senator Wayne Morse (Ore.). Saying that the private utilities have fought full scale development of the resources of the Columbia Valley as they fought TVA, he continued, "These great multiple-purpose dams so sorely needed for the development of our maximum security potential will not be built by any combination of private utilities. The security of our nation depends on the development of killowatt hours anywhere and everywhere in America."

"Low cost power," said Senator Hubert Humphrey, "is the key that can unlock the treasures of the Missouri Valley. Low cost power at rates like those in TVA and the Pacific Northwest is economic magic. Its benefits are multiplied far, far beyond the simple saving on power costs alone. It would make hundreds of thousands of jobs available in new industries. This power can go to work on the farms where it is so badly needed to fulfill the promise of rural electrification."

Power For Defense

"Without an adequate power supply, we cannot maintain prosperity in times of peace or adequate defenses in time of war," said Senator George Aiken (Vt.). This first conference of electric consumers may prove to be a significant milestone in the effort to provide the light and power users of the United States with an adequate supply at reasonable rates. This conference comes none too soon.

"Your best defense," he said, "is to join hands now with all those who would preserve these resources to the people and see to it that your Senators and Congressmen know where you stand."

Among the other speakers who hurled defiance at the private utilities was chairman, Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies and the Cooperative League. He said, "the use of increased amounts of electricity around the farm and in the farm home has provided workers in the cities with jobs in factories making appliances and machinery."

"Today," he continued, "in all the United States farming takes more power of all kinds than any other industry except transportation. Today farmers use an ever increasing amount of electricity. With every year more needs for electricity can be seen. If the (so-called 'preference clause' now under attack by the private utilities) is done away with the result will be that all power-developed with public funds will be turned over to the private power companies."

Truman said, "These poor private power monopolies are asking for a fight, and I hope that you will give it to them, and I will join with you."

The conference set up a continuing committee which includes Alex Radin, American Public Power Association; Clyde T. Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Don Montgomery, United Auto Workers-CIO; Dewey Anderson, Public Affairs Institute; and George Brooks, Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Makers-AF of L.

"Preference Clause" Under Attack

Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman opened the session of the second afternoon said, "Every American knows that the (preference clause) policy is under a concerted propaganda attack by the monopoly interests." He said that this attack puts an "important responsibility on the great consumer organizations. You people know what the benefits of public power programs are; you alone can meet the attack squarely."

A Statement of Principles was approved by the conference including the following points: Best possible electric service to consumers everywhere—in town and country —with the lowest possible rates is a must; power resources of the nation must be developed as rapidly as possible; river basins must be developed for the widest possible use with the widest possible participation by local agencies and co-ops; benefits of power resources must reach consumers without unnecessary added costs.

Co-op Power Use Advisors Attend 3-Day Laundry School

Electrification Advisors and Home Economists from all parts of North Carolina met at State College in Raleigh this month for a three-day session with home laundry experts.

The short-course was packed with lectures and demonstrations by home economists and representatives from leading manufacturers of laundry equipment. The advisors participated in discussions and panels that covered everything in the field from the mechanical construction of washers to the methods of teaching laundry activities.

Co-op members all over the state will soon benefit from this conference. Advisors and Economists are busy now mapping out programs to bring laundry information to housewives.

The school was one of a series sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Corporation as refresher courses for their home advisors.

Pee Dee Gets $850,000

The Rural Electrification Administration announced early this month that a loan of $850,000 had been allotted to Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation of Wadesboro.

The money will be used to build 100 miles of line to serve 500 new members, make system improvements, build 27 miles of the line and 40 miles of transmission line, according to Hayward H. McKinney, manager.

Pee Dee now serves almost 6,000 members in Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly and Union Counties.

N.C. Co-ops To Meet With Ag. Teachers, County Agents

The Farmer's Cooperative Council has announced plans to hold a series of six meetings throughout North Carolina this month to discuss the purpose and aims of farmer co-ops with extension service workers and agriculture teachers.

The meetings, designed to point up the importance of co-ops in the agricultural economy of the state, will be sponsored by cooperatives operating in the area selected for each meeting. They will be responsible for arranging transportation and luncheon for their guests.

Weaver, Teachey Support Plan

D. S. Weaver, Director of the N. C. Extension Service, has written all county agents about the time and place for each meeting. "We believe you will find these meetings interesting and informative," he said in his notice.

A. L. Teachey, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, has urged all agricultural teachers to attend, telling them, "It is the responsibility of teachers to keep up-to-date on the programs and services available to farmers. The information to be given at these conferences should . . . assist you in determining what to include in your courses of study to meet the needs of high school students, young farmers, and adult farmers enrolled in your classes."

Electric Co-ops To Participate

The electric co-ops are giving full support to the meetings, acting as co-sponsors and making intensive efforts to get all agricultural workers to attend.

Indiana Co-op Distributes First Capital Credits

The Marshall County cooperative of Plymouth, Ind., recently became the first rural electric co-op in the country to make cash payments of capital credits as defined by REA. The co-op distributed $29,060.54 to its members, an average payment of $14.

The Marshall co-op decided to pay capital credits instead of making further advance payments to REA, manager Clayton Robinson said, because the board of directors considers the debt as a healthy means of expansion rather than a burden.

Following is the schedule of meetings: June 17 —Lumberton; June 18—Greenville; June 19—Raleigh; June 24—Greensboro; June 25—Statesville; June 26—Asheville.

HERE'S PROOF AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING WITH NO HOT ELECTRIC ELEMENTS IS BEST FOR YOUR FOODS!

GET THE "MAGIC CYCLE" SELF-DEFROSTING KELVINATOR!

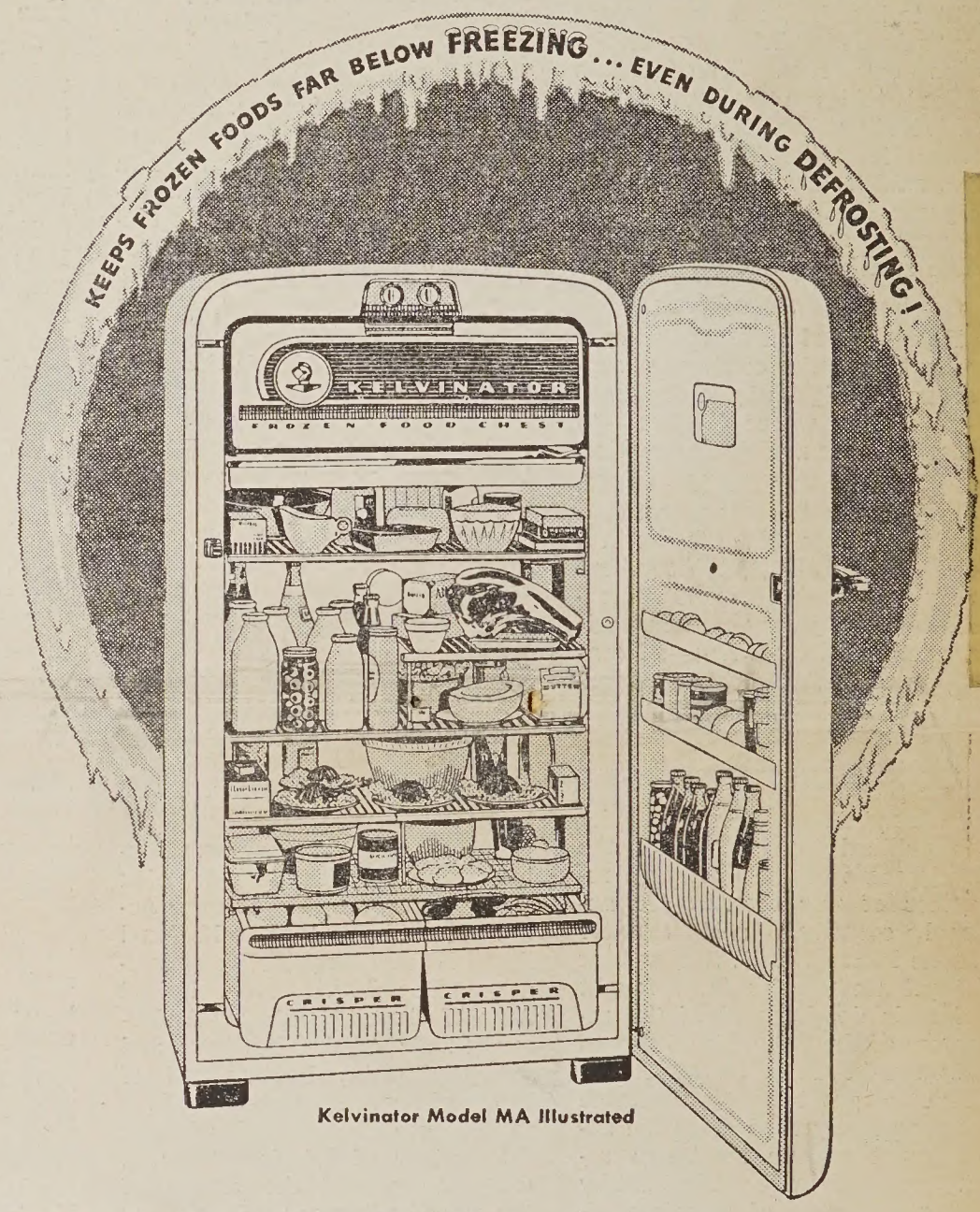
This is basic! A sensational new engineering achievement . . . a refrigerator that defrosts automatically without hot electric elements! Simpler. Faster. More economical. Completely safe for your foods, the refrigerator and you!

You can forget defrosting chores forever with the revolutionary "Magic Cycle"* self-defrosting Kelvinator. No dials to set. Nothing to remember. It remembers for you. Frost never gets a chance to build up. It vanishes swiftly every night. You never have to remove frozen foods from the freezer chest, because the constant cold of Kelvinator "Magic Cycle" self-defrosting keeps frozen foods far below freezing . . . right through defrosting and after defrosting . . . for weeks, months! Don't delay in seeing this sensational new refrigerator . . . the refrigerator for you! See your Kelvinator dealer soon!

11 cu. ft. cold-clear-to-the-floor!

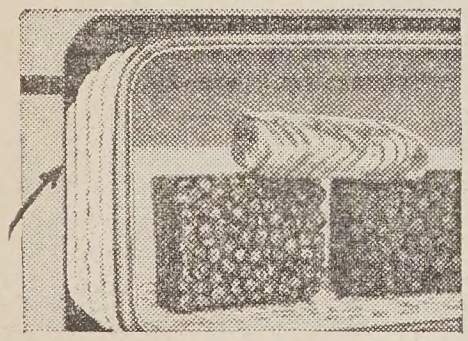
- 43-lb. Freezer Chest!
- 18.4 sq. ft. of Shelf Area!
- Portable Butter Chest Accessory!
- Handy Door Shelves!
- Twin Moist-Cold Crispers!
- Extra-High, Extra-Roomy Bottle Space!

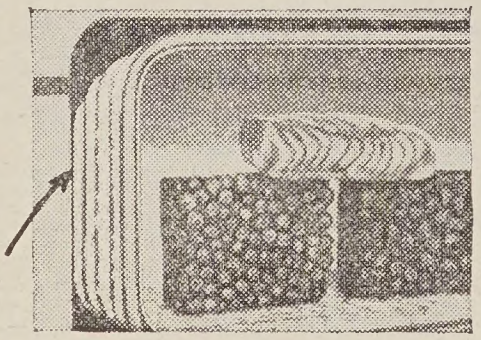
*Patent applied for.

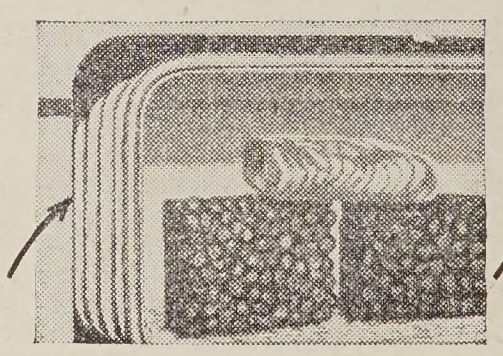


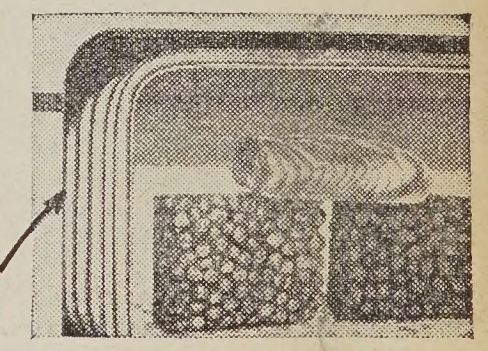
Kelvinator Model MA Illustrated

THERE IS A BETTER REFRIGERATOR FOR FARM HOMES...


Peaches, raspberries, blueberries—all high-sugar, easily-melted foods, at start of Kelvinator defrosting cycle.


Brief minutes later. Frost is melting, but all fruits are still brick-hard, thanks to Kelvinator's *constant cold.*


Now, practically all frost is gone, but there's no change in the fruits. Here's really *safe* automatic defrosting!


Defrosting completed. Freezing starts again. Fruits unchanged. Photographic proof of Kelvinator superiority!

IT'S **Kelvinator** DIVISION OF NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION, DETROIT 32, MICH.

YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR IS WORTH MORE ON A TRADE-IN NOW THAN IT WILL EVER BE AGAIN! TRADE IT IN NOW ON A NEW KELVINATOR! SEE YOUR KELVINATOR DEALER!